

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Russia Orders a New Suit of Armor.

HARTINGTON ON SALISBURY.

Fears of Opposition to the Cuban Anti-Slavery Bill.

EGYPT'S MONOLITH.

Valuff to Take Up Gortschakoff's Wand of Office.

THE EDITORIAL RIVALS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 25, 1879.

Lord Beaconsfield has accepted an invitation to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet, in London, on the 10th of November.

The amount received at the Vatican for Peter's Pence thus far this year is considerably larger than at the same time last year.

The Roumanian Senate has passed the bill for a revision of the constitution—the measure for the relief of the Jews—by a large majority.

The Emperor William, General von Moltke and all the Ministers and Ambassadors now in Berlin were present yesterday at the funeral of the late Minister von Billow.

Sir Austen Layard and M. de Fourmieu, the British and French Ambassadors to Turkey, have lodged protests against the Porte's policy of farming the customs revenues.

The Chief of Police at Moscow has agreed with the military authorities to organize a system of military night patrols to co-operate with the police in preventing disturbances.

The Austrian government has stated in the Reichsrath that all the men of the reserve stationed in Bosnia will be dismissed to their homes, one-half of them going in November.

A Paris correspondent of the *Venez* says General Cialdini, in a conversation which he is reported to have had with Señor Zorilla, declared he would retire to Spain and only return to Italy to be buried.

Midhat Paşa has resigned the Governorship of Syria, because he will not hold office under Mahmud Nedim Paşa, the new Turkish Minister of the Interior. It is doubtful whether the Sultan will accept it.

A despatch to the *Post* from Berlin reports that the Chambers of Commerce throughout Germany are about to petition the government to postpone the introduction of the bill in regard to duties on corn.

Advices from Cape Town say that the Executive Council of the Transvaal consists of a Lieutenant Governor, a commandant of the troops, a Colonial Secretary, an Attorney General and a Secretary of Native Affairs.

A despatch to the *Daily News*, from Madrid, says:—"The prevalent opinion here is that Premier Campos encounters so much opposition from the Conservatives that he will resign after the Cortes meets, and that the King will ask Señor Sagasta to form a liberal cabinet to carry out the reforms in Cuba."

THE CZARINA RETURNS TO PARIS.

A Berlin despatch to the *Times* says:—"The Empress of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine on their way from Paris to St. Petersburg halted at Berlin only two hours. They neither paid nor received any visits. Speculation, of course, seeks to invest this incident with serious meaning."

RUSSIA MAKING CANNON.

A Berlin despatch to the *Times* says:—"The cast steel works of Abokhoff have been ordered to suspend their large private business, every resource being required to execute the enormous orders of the government of Russia for steel cannon and other implements of war."

MONTENEGRO AND HER ENEMIES.

The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna publishes a despatch from Cetinje reporting that a band of Albanians had attacked the Montenegrins on the 23d inst., between Arshavritza and Velika. A sanguinary fight ensued, the result of which is not known. The Arnauts are arming and making great preparations to attack the Montenegrins and Servians.

STUDENT RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

The *Standard's* despatch from Berlin announces that the discovery of a liberal league among the students of the university at Kasan, Russia, led to a sanguinary conflict between the military and the people, who would not allow the students to be arrested. After a prolonged fire the rioters were dispersed.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S SUCCESSOR.

The *Paris Soleil* says it is able to announce that M. Valuff, Minister of Domains, will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs before the end of the year, in place of Prince Gortschakoff, who will, however, remain Chancellor.

LORD HARTINGTON'S VIEWS.

There was a great liberal demonstration at Manchester yesterday. The Marquis of Hartington, addressing the mass meeting in the evening, sharply attacked Lord Salisbury's recent speech. He said the policy indicated in Lord Salisbury's circular had not been carried out and Russia had been confirmed in all the conquests she made by the Treaty of San Stefano. Discussing the question of reforms in Turkey, Lord Hartington characterized Lord Salisbury's defence of the assertion that England had frequently spent blood and treasure in defence of bad governments, as immoral policy. Referring to the claims of Greece, he said he believed Great Britain was the only obstacle at this moment to the satisfaction of those claims. He declared that the government's Afghan policy would end in annihilation.

CUBAN SLAVERY.

Among the members of the Parliamentary majority at Madrid it is believed the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, drawn up by the Committee on Cuban Reforms, will be rejected. The Ministry, or will have to undergo important modifications, as it would be impossible to impose the complete abolition of slavery for years.

HANLAN AND ELLIOTT.

The *Sportman* says Elliott, in reply to Hanlan's notification that he (Hanlan) is willing to pay Elliott £100 for expenses and will row him Toronto Bay, desires to say that, should he win the race with Boyd he will accept Hanlan's £100. Elliott called at the *Sportman's* office and was about forwarding articles to Boyd, when news from Toronto altered the position.

On Monday, Hanlan, having refused to compete with Elliott, forfeited the trophy. Elliott, therefore, the match with Boyd will be for second place and the trophy, and he appeals to the judges of the trophy to sanction these arrangements.

LAWSON-LABOUCHERE.

THE JOURNALISTIC LIBEL SUIT CONTINUED—

PERSONAL, WRANGLING—MR. LABOUCHERE

STILL AMUSING HIMSELF AND THE AUDIENCE—THE HERALD CABLE DESPATCH.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 24, 1879.

The libel case of Messrs. Lawson and Labouchere came up again to-day, at the Guildhall Police Court, before Sir Robert Carden. The court room was, as before, crowded to excess.

The cross-examination by Mr. Labouchere, who conducts his own case, was continued. It is, however, almost impossible to give you a concise review of the proceedings, owing to the character of Mr. Labouchere's questioning. All sorts of irrelevant matters were gone into, and the real question of the libel was hardly touched. Politics were mainly discussed, and the *Daily Telegraph's* editorials, ranging over ten years, were put in as evidence that, in Mr. Labouchere's mind, Mr. Lawson was a disgrace to journalism.

LABOUCHERE BULLIES THE COURT.

Labouchere's unbounded assurance overrode everything. He is simply irresistible. He disregarded the decisions against himself, bullied the magistrate, who throughout appeared to be utterly at sea, chafed the Attorney General, and abused the witness under cross-examination. The audience generally favored Mr. Labouchere, but he so often overstepped the bounds of decency by violent language toward the witness, once carrying the cross-examination to the deathbed of Mr. Lionel Lawson, that hissing and cries of disapproval were not infrequent. In fact, the Court is being used by two bitter personal enemies to wash a large quantity of journalistic dirt linen. The manner in which the inquiry is conducted is a burlesque upon justice and a disgrace to British law and order.

WHO FURNISHED THE SLIP?

Last week Mr. Lawson swore that he had not furnished any account of the fracas in King William street to any newspaper. To-day Mr. Labouchere tried to prove that Mr. Lawson had authorized the publication of the slips given on the 2d of October to your correspondent and to the *Manchester Guardian*, and published in the *Herald* of the 3d inst. Mr. Labouchere asked:—"Will it surprise you to hear that an account was telegraphed to the *New York Herald*?"

MR. LAWSON—I do not know.

MR. LABOUCHERE—Will it surprise you to hear that the person who telegraphed this to the *New York Herald* said, in his despatch, that when he went to the office of the *Daily Telegraph* on Wednesday night he was given a printed slip, and was told that that gave the editor's account of what had occurred?

MR. LAWSON—I know nothing of what occurred at the office.

MR. LABOUCHERE—Would it surprise you to know that this occurred in your office?

MR. LAWSON—It would.

MR. LABOUCHERE—Do you not believe that such a message was conveyed?

MR. LAWSON—Not that such a message was conveyed to America, nor that that was the account furnished by me.

MR. LABOUCHERE—Then you don't believe that the slip was given to the *Herald*?

MR. LAWSON—I don't believe any such slip was furnished by the editor—that is myself—or containing my account.

MR. LABOUCHERE—Do you consider that if the slip was furnished in the way mentioned by the *Herald's* correspondent that you are not responsible for it?

MR. LAWSON—How can I be? I had not been near the office nor did I know what was going on.

The case was then adjourned for a week. It promises to be interminable.

The London correspondent of the *Edinburgh Scotsman* announces that Mr. Henry Labouchere, of the *Truth*, who has been requested to withdraw from membership of the Beefsteak Club, has refused to comply with the request.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

COMMANDER GORRINGE RECEIVES THE GREAT EGYPTIAN MONOLITH FROM THE GOVERNOR OF ALEXANDRIA—BEGINNING THE WORK OF REMOVAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CAIRO, Oct. 24, 1879.

The Governor of Alexandria yesterday delivered to Lieutenant Commander Henry H. Goringe, of the United States Navy, by order of the Khedive of Egypt, the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle. The work of removal began yesterday afternoon. The English manufacturers have supplied, as stipulated, the machinery necessary for transporting the obelisk, and Commander Goringe hopes to get it on board ship at an early date. It will probably reach America about a month after it leaves Egyptian soil.

CABLE NOTES.

Signor Popoli, a Trieste banker, committed suicide on the 19th inst., on account of the impossibility of fulfilling some large contracts. His liabilities amounted to 340,000 florins. His creditors are not likely to obtain more than thirty per cent of their claims.

Advices from Panama (October 16) state that the cable is interrupted between Kingston and Aspinwall, whether in the cable itself, near Jamaica, or on the lines on the island, is not known. Since the afternoon of the 11th no messages have been forwarded or received, and work has been impossible.

A despatch to the *Times*, from Geneva, says:—"The last verification of the axes of the St. Gothard Tunnel between Airolo and Gothenen will be made this week. It is now confidently expected that the workmen from the two extremities of the tunnel will meet midway in the mountain before New Year's Day."

An important meeting of leading firms engaged in the finished iron trade in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, was held at Birmingham on Tuesday, to consider an application for an immediate advance in the wages of operatives, on the ground of the improvement in trade. The meeting decided that it did not consider the state of trade as justifying an advance. It is probable that an arbitrator will be appointed to settle the question.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

How the Waters Rose Over the Murcian Plain.

DROWNED IN THE STORM.

Ring a Midnight Alarm from the Clock Tower.

A FLIGHT FOR LIFE.

Brave Deeds Done by Guards, Civilians and Noblemen.

MARRING A PARADISE OF BEAUTY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 24, 1879.

Full news has been brought to the papers this morning of the terrible floods that have devastated the valleys of the Mundo and Segura. Rarely has a more terrible story been narrated in modern times. Murcia is little known to travellers in Spain, for the Mediterranean steamers touch at Alicante, to the north of it, and at Cartagena, to the south of it, and the capital of the ancient kingdom and modern province of Murcia stands inland, on the Segura, half way between them. It lies in a *huerta* (plain) dotted with cosy farm houses and green with drooping palm trees. The roads that lead to it, from Elche, run through the most tropical portion of the country. Dates hang in thick clusters, upon stem after stem, under their leafy screens. The underwood is composed of pomegranate trees, where the bright red fruit shines among the leaves or waves in bright festoons. The pale yellow clusters of the citron trees quaintly contrast with the vermillion pomegranates. The town is full of Moorish reminiscences. The architectural designs of its cathedral, the bas-reliefs and heavy stone statues in its passages, its horseshoe-formed windows, its slender spire, recall the days when the town was one of the chief Moorish possessions in Spain and was known as Mursiah.

BEFORE THE FLOODS.

The present summer had been unusually hot. Even this torrid region had known no such heat for a generation. For months not a cloud had been seen; not a drop of rain had fallen. Blood-red skies blazed like a procession of torches. The very dust had not had power to raise itself from the road. The river had been, as the Spaniards say, *bled*, and to such a degree that its life seemed extinct. Carriages would drive along its empty bed, through banks of tall bamboos, and the bridges they should have passed over rose above them, like triumphal arches. Heat ruled all. On Tuesday last few people ventured into the streets during the daytime; but in the evening there was a general movement of carriages and foot passengers toward the Alameda, which stands high, and from which the view extends, over the river and the campagna, as far as the hills. Here all was life and animation. There were bareheaded Bedouins in their white burnouses, African Jews in long embroidered kaftans, Spanish women in their becoming black mantillas and ladies of higher rank in bright colored shawls. Military music played and troops of children danced in circles, and the benches were filled with gossiping groups. The gaslights shone brightly under the dark trees. From the valley rose the sound of castanets and the thrumming of guitars.

A TROPICAL STORM.

It was about ten o'clock when the approach of the *mistral*, a cold and biting wind, was felt from the direction of Cartagena. The sky clouded over. In an instant there was a gathering up of fans and mantillas, and the crowd turned hastily homeward. The Plaza was deserted. Soon the storm was howling over the town and amid the streets, and tore through the houses. It increased in violence every minute. The rain seemed to be falling in broad sheets of water. No such tempest had been seen within the memory of the inhabitants. Shortly after midnight the *sereno* (watchman) was going his rounds, fighting his way through the blinding downpour, when, as he passed over the bridge that leads to the Plaza and divides the town into two portions, he saw a black stream of water rushing between the arches. He found that the river was rising rapidly. It had already overflowed the banks and was stealthily climbing over the stone parapet which protects the frontage. The watchman knew that no time was to be lost. He hurried to a clock tower which gives signals of fire and of other catastrophes to dwellers by the water side and set the bell in motion. The note of warning was heard above the noise of the thunder storm. Instantly the inhabitants rushed into the streets. Few of them had time to do more than snatch up a little clothing. Down the main street, the Calle del Caballero, rushed affrighted women. Bands of swarthy Gitanos swarmed from the gipsies' quarters. Peasants in their blue velvet jackets stood helplessly in the *Glorieta* (the principal promenade), too frightened to heed the violence of the storm. The authorities at once proceeded to organize assistance for that part of the town which was already lying beneath the level of the flood.

THE STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

"As we walked about," says one of the sufferers, "in that dark night, amid that deluge of rain, we could hear the distant roar of the water tearing past in the Segura, until low, rumbling crashes told of the inundation breaking into the streets." Suddenly all the gaslights went out. Then everybody knew that the flood was advancing. From street and

square, from balcony and housetop came the cry "The water is rising!" It was a fearful moment. The confusion was unparalleled. Through gardens, vineyards and mulberry groves, the Murcians were pouring in a confused, struggling mass, all with the one idea of quitting the town and outstripping the flood. In the suburbs of San Benito and San Lorenzo, before half the people could get out of their beds, they had the water over the lower floors of their houses. The church doors were soon forced open by the flood, which went on its way laden with broken stools and altar ornaments, with vestments of priests and red tunics of choristers. It invaded the nurseries and hermitages, the oratories and convents, sweeping from their niches the carved images of saints. It poured into the cavalry barracks, where the soldiers could be seen running up and down stairs with their regiments under their arms. It skirted the great Episcopal Palace and the colleges of St. Fulgentius and St. Isidore. Many of the public buildings and institutes it spared, as it swept on to the railway station. Here it extinguished the lights and lamps that were burning on the bare ground outside, and carried away the small open-air buffets where fruit, drinking water and aniseets were sold. It tore up the sheds and embankments, destroying telegraph posts and tearing up rails.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

"During this terrible night," said a townsman to the correspondent of the *London Standard*, "our authorities and, in particular, our admirable civil guards worked with a will to rescue women and children. They had to work by such glimmering light as their torches would yield, and presented a weird and fantastic appearance as they moved to and fro through the water. Sometimes they were knee-deep; more often they were up to their waists in water. The gallant fellows waded into the submerged streets, seizing such fugitives as they met, half-drowned and frightened out of their wits, calming others who were screaming at the windows and encouraging those who rushed about wildly on the house-tops, until boats, barges and even carriages could be brought into use and the inhabitants saved from abodes that were momentarily threatened with ruin. Several times during the night was heard the crash of falling houses and splintering timbers, and above the noise rose the wailing shrieks of unfortunate beings that could not escape, and were soon smothered in the ruins or in the torrent." Acts of extraordinary heroism were performed by the authorities, the boatmen and the civil guards. One guard five times braved the torrent, with the water up to his chest. Each time he came back with a child in his arms. Then he started back on his sixth voyage. He had left the mother in the house with a babe at her breast. He fought his way through the water, rather swimming than wading. As he neared the house he saw it totter. Before he could make another step it was gone, and mother and babe were swept past him on the bosom of the flood. Nor were the higher classes less generous in their efforts to save the drowning people. One nobleman in his carriage rescued them by dozens, until his horses, dead beat and half drowned, could no longer pursue the work of charity. And as fast as the rescued were brought in they were carried either into private dwellings or into the government house. The Bishop opened his palace to several hundred, and set soup and wine before them.

NEXT MORNING.

When the day broke, with a gloomy overcast sky, the Murcians almost forgot the horrors of the night as they gazed on the Vega (plain) which the day before had been a lovely tropical garden. As far as the eye could reach there was seen a level expanse of water. Where palm trees waved their fan-like branches, and pretty white villas lay amid bowers of orange trees, a swollen, muddy stream went hurrying along, carrying the debris of farms and cottages. Where vines grew as if woven over the ground, and the landscape looked like an enormous carpet, embroidered with every kind of fruit, dead animals and not a few human bodies were floating in the turbid tide. Villages and farms all shared the same fate. No intelligence could be obtained from the survivors, as the roads were impassable, the line of railway was for miles destroyed and the telegraphs had ceased to exist. While the townspeople were waiting for news from the country the scenes of distress were pitiable to behold. Little mud-brown girls went weeping from house to house seeking their mothers, who had been drowned. Families there were which had not one member left to tell the tale of that night of terror. Patrols, civil guards and volunteers of all classes sallied out in carriages and tartanes or on horseback, and very soon returned to say that the retreating waters had left nothing but a thick coating of mud and debris on the once cultivated *huerta*, fruitful with vines and maize and apple trees.

IN THE PLAIN.

Fra Alta Torre and Mondurmas were a heap of ruins, from the midst of which rose the pointed spires of their churches and the gables of a few of the larger houses, whose inhabitants had escaped by spending the night upon the roofs, drenched by the storm and surrounded by the angry flood. Benajain, Lorea and Carravaca suffered no less damage than the other villages of the plain. As for the hamlets of the Vega, they contained nothing but ruins of buildings and dead bodies. Within forty-eight hours 100 corpses had been brought in and laid by 142 others which had been taken from the riverside houses. In many parts of the Vega the stench was so great that neither the civil guards nor the authorities thought it prudent to attempt any exploration for the victims. The dead were placed, side by side, in a building set apart for the purpose. All day long the relations of those

that were missing through the house of death, striving to recognize a familiar face. Some of the richer classes had already made preparations for the burial, and masked men were met hurrying along the streets and boys bearing crosses and flags with religious inscriptions. It was as though a plague had visited the town. Never had Murcia and valleys known such a disaster since the floods of 1691 and 1802.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

At Alicante, the chief commercial port of Valencia, the whole plain is covered with raging waters, which form a lake nearly thirty leagues in extent. The inundation passed over the enormous stone table in which, as in a mosaic, Alicante is inlaid; streamed through its damp arches, its half dark piazzas and narrow streets, and wrought havoc only second to that which ravaged the plain of Murcia. In the amount of damage is as follows:—The villages of Mondurmas, Fra Alta Torre, Aguerre, Alcantarilla and Larga have been swept away. Murcia, Orihuela, Lorea and Almeria have been partially flooded. Ten thousand inhabitants and one hundred families are destitute. The loss of property exceeds fifty million francs. The loss of life at Lorea one hundred, at Orihuela eighty, at Murcia more than a thousand. These are the latest official returns. But it is feared that the total loss of life will exceed three thousand. The king has already visited the flooded districts and has subscribed fifty thousand francs toward the relief of the inhabitants.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CHANCES OF TROUBLE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA—MORE AFGHAN DISAFFECTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 24, 1879.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Times* says:—"The possibility of trouble between Russia and Persia is a further reason for postponing the Tekke-Turkman expedition. The Persians are jealous of the commercial advantages gained by the Chinese through the treaty between Russia and China by which the latter secures Kuldja, and have made claims which Russia is not likely to comply with. It is very generally believed here that Russian influence in Teheran is gradually being supplanted by British."

ENGAGEMENT NEAR KASHGAR.

Intelligence from Yarkand to the 31st of August announces that 12,000 Andjanis, Kirghiz and Kipchaks reached Mingyul, near Kashgar, where they met a large force of Chinese. Two indecisive engagements were fought. The Chinese lost many men killed. A Kipchak, who was arrested as a spy, stated that the Russians supplied stores to the invaders. Chinese troops from Yangi-Hissar and Yar have been despatched against them. Another Andjanis column is advancing across the Altai-Pamir mountains, and has captured Sir-Kol.

AFGHAN MOVEMENTS.

Ghizalis have accepted in force near Shargard and are expected to oppose the passage of the British troops which are withdrawing from the Pass. Other tribes of Ghizalis are assembling between Kurd Cabul Pass and Jagdallak and have occupied Fatah Dattak, near Gaudamuk. General Gough has arrived at Gaudamuk.

The *Standard's* Candahar correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"Intelligence has been received from Khatel-i-Ghizai that the Governor of that place, who, from the time General Hughes entered the city, persistently avowed himself friendly to the English, has suddenly decamped with his whole staff." A despatch to the *Daily News*, from Ali-Kheli, says two Afghan troops and a Sepoy of one of the Herat regiments have been hanged, it is presumed for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy.

GENERAL GRANT IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24, 1879.

Last evening General Grant dined with Senator Booth at Sacramento. About fifty distinguished gentlemen from various portions of the State were present, including Governor Irwin and prominent politicians of all parties.

The General and Mrs. Grant arrived here from Sacramento at noon to-day and were immediately driven to the Palace Hotel. Shortly after two o'clock the General visited the hall of the Society of Pioneers, received the members informally and was presented with a certificate of membership. Later in the afternoon the General was escorted to the rooms of the Mexican War Veterans and presented with the gold badge of the society, of which he is a member.

He proceeded to the residence of Mayor Bryant, where he dined. This evening he will be present at a banquet of pioneers in the Lick House.

GENERAL GRANT TO VISIT INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25, 1879.

John C. New telegraphs from Sacramento, Cal., that General Grant will visit Indianapolis on November 20.

HANLAN AGAIN CHALLENGES COURTNEY.

TORONTO, Oct. 24, 1879.

At a meeting of Hanlan's friends this evening it was unanimously decided to forward to Courtney amended articles for a new race on Chautauqua Lake for the original Hop Bitters purse of \$5,000. The day named for the race was the 6th of November. The articles will be posted by the first mail, west to-morrow morning. Hanlan is confident that he can win the purse a second time, barring accidents or fraud.

ALL REMEDIES ARE TOO LATE WHEN THE LUNGS ARE DESTROYED. Extinguish a cough at once with HALL'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents. Bottles 50 cents.

A—FOR CORRECT STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, GO TO ESPENSHED, Manufacturer, 115 Nassau street.

A—IT SHOULD BE THE BUSINESS OF EVERY one having a cold to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in DR. JAMES' EXpectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and any exciting inflammation of the Throat or Lungs, and remove the distressing symptoms of Asthma or Pleurisy.

A—HATS FOR GENTLEMEN AT LOWEST PRICES. F. KENNEDY, 125 Nassau st., near Spring.

A—FINANCIAL—AN INVESTMENT IN ONE OF KNOX'S elegant fall Hats will produce the largest returns in the way of solid satisfaction. Gentlemen should try a pair of KNOX'S Hats, and they will know and popular stores.

A—A—RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED, BY DR. JARVIS' treatment. 42 years' practical experience. Office 2 West 42d Street, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church; no up-town branch.

A—"KEEP OUT THE COLD." Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Wood and Runyon. WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows. S. ROEBUCK & CO., 104 Fulton st.

A—Nervous, exhausting and painful diseases are quickly cured by FULMER'S ELECTRIC BELTS. They are easily applied and will cause no inconvenience. Descriptive pamphlet and review free. FULMER'S ELECTRIC BELT COMPANY, 114 and 120 Broadway, New York.

A—CONGRESS WATER—ITS SUPERIORITY AS A cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude that produces the mucous membrane, and all mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by its broader and sweeter taste.

A—COME AND GET YOUR MONEY IF RICHARD'S TONIC fails to cure you.

DR. HERRICK'S CAPSICUM PLASTER'S instantly relieve severe pains in kidneys, sides, back and limbs.

GENUINE VICHY—HAUTEVIE, CELESTINS, Grand Hotel, Hospital Specific for gout, diabetes, diseases of the kidneys.

RUPTURE—ITS TREATMENT AND CURE.

W. A. HOPKINS, Ninth National Bank, New York, writes an inquirer as follows:—

W. R. KIMBALL, Esq., Dear Sir:—Your letter received and contents noted. I was fully cured of rupture by Dr. J. A. Sherman about ten years ago; having been operated on by a French surgeon, who stated that if you are ruptured I would advise you to place yourself under his treatment at New York. I will never have cause to regret it.

Respectfully, W. A. HOPKINS. Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, famous for the treatment and cure of rupture for the last thirty-five years, may be consulted at his principal office, 251 Broadway, New York, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday of each week, and at his branch office, 42 West 42d Street, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. His book, illustrated with 100 cases before and after cure, mailed to those who send him.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES WILL CURE Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Debility, WIGGS, TOUPEES—HIGHEST AWARD AT PARIS Exposition 1878. G. RAUCHFUS, 44 East 12th st., New York.

EUROPE.

A VISIT TO LONDON.—MESSRS. JAY RESPECTFULLY request the honor of a visit from ladies and gentlemen visiting the British metropolis for the purpose of seeing the most complete and varied collection of elegant silk Costumes, Parisian Mantles, artistic Millinery, Hats and every variety in Dress, specially selected in Paris from the best artists and representing the correct fashions of the season. The following extract from an American paper is published for the benefit of our business adopted at this house:—"We visited during our recent trip to London last year the warehouse of Messrs. Jay, the most noted establishment of the kind in the world. In looking through its numerous departments we were able to appreciate the true cause of their success, which has enabled them to establish themselves for many years. Jay's ready-made gowns, of Costumes and Millinery direct from the best houses in Paris, and they are sold at much more moderate prices than ladies can procure them on the Continent. We do not think it an exaggeration to say that our fair readers to this time honored establishment, where we are sure they will be heartily and loyally dealt with."

BLACK SILKS.

Special Agents Boston's Black Silks, 235, 245, 247, 249, 251 and 253 Regent st., London, England.